

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH

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By A. G. HODGES.

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The WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large mammoth sheet is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

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ADDRESS

Adopted by the American Party, AT ITS ANNUAL MEETING, June, 1857.

ADDRESS.

Called by the passing away of another year to meet the members of the American Party in National Council, the occasion demands a reaffirmation of our opinions. We are ready today as we were yesterday to give reason for the faith that is in us, and as ready to die as ever before to stand last by our vows to devotion to our whole country. Neither dismayed by defeat, nor disheartened by opposition—neither discouraged by the past, nor without hope for the future—we meet together both to counsel one with another, and to show to the people of the United States by our presence and our numbers here in open convention that we are a party who are hopeful and determined as to our future course of action.

The dominant party at the North and the dominant party at the South, by appeals made to sections of country and the passions of the day, are temporarily successful. But a temporary triumph is no evidence of permanent success. Nor does a victory secured by passion give evidence of a true attachment to principle. A true soldier will never be disheartened in sustaining a good cause because of one or many defeats.

The nine hundred thousand American voters who sustained the American candidates for the two first offices in the gift of the people in November last may enjoy the consciousness of an honest work well meant and well done. They neither counted the cost of defeat nor followed the discipline of a great public duty, and had the thousands of men who agreed with them in opinion as to the justice of their principles and the fitness of their candidate acted upon the same convictions of public duty, the result would have been far different. At the North, tens of thousands voted for Mr. Fremont upon the plea that there was no chance for Mr. Fillmore, while the thousands of men who agreed with them in opinion as to the justice of their principles and the fitness of their candidate acted upon the same convictions of public duty, the result would have been far different.

At the North, tens of thousands voted for Mr. Fremont upon the plea that there was no chance for Mr. Fillmore, while the thousands of men who agreed with them in opinion as to the justice of their principles and the fitness of their candidate acted upon the same convictions of public duty, the result would have been far different. At the North, tens of thousands voted for Mr. Fremont upon the plea that there was no chance for Mr. Fillmore, while the thousands of men who agreed with them in opinion as to the justice of their principles and the fitness of their candidate acted upon the same convictions of public duty, the result would have been far different.

We do not, however seek to recall anything in the past calculated to wound the feelings of those who were tempted by a moment of passion to forget their obligations to their country or their associates in principle.

Thousands who left our ranks in November, drawn away by the temporary expedients and passions of the hour, have returned to the fold of the American party. They have been taught by the bitter school of experience that the word of promise may be made to the ear and broken to the hope. Where there was a pledge to secure, and the power to effect a pure ballot box—the want of which is one of the great evils of the times—and to accomplish which ought to unite the good men of all parties—there has been either a criminal indifference to the evil itself or a bold participation in that wrong. So in the promises made at the North, to secure a franchise through the agency of a registry law where all could see and know who, under the constitution and by the laws, were entitled to vote.

In no instance that we can recall to mind have either of the two great organizations opposed the American party endeavored to secure those whose whole reason and feelings are essential either to an intelligent or honest exercise of the rights of franchise. Even where an attempt has been made, as in New York, to secure a practical reform under the naturalization laws, so that while the change would not extend the five years' residence previous to naturalization provided by the laws of the United States, it would, nevertheless, secure a small portion of this limited residence before the alien was allowed to vote, the attempt has failed, by the combined opposition of both the Democratic and Republican parties, who not infrequently work together at the North to destroy the American organization. And while there has been a neglect to maintain a pure franchise for white voters, and an open and earnest opposition to all reforms, proposing simple remedial measures for admitted public evils, there has also been enacted in New York a successful measure looking to an amendment of the Constitution as would secure a general system of suffrage to the negroes of the State. Thus, in one part of the Union a State Constitution is opened to sustain the question of negro suffrage, while in another part of the Union the alien has been conferred upon him privileges wholly unknown to the native-born citizen. To day a foreign pauper or a foreign criminal, driven or banished from the pest or prison houses of Europe, is made in all things, and regardless of his residence in the country, an equal with the citizen whose services have been long, patriotic, and useful in the land of his birth. To-morrow, again, States in another section of the country become revolutionary in their plans of opposition to the Federal Government, and exhaust their patriotism and labor in measures of mere speciality and favor for the negro.

We seek to avoid such anomalies of legislation in both our Federal and State governments. Their tendency is neither toward humanity nor mercy. They benefit neither the white nor the black race, and whether well meant or ill meant, result in that spirit of strife and uncharitableness in different States and among different classes of people which the true men of the country cannot fail to deplore.

Higher aims and nobler objects animate the American party. We know of no political differences between the rights of the North and the rights of the South. All are subordinate to the constitution of our common country. The union of the States, the rights of the States, the privileges of the people in the States, and under the Union, is our chief glory and our greatest good. When differences of opinion come, as come they will, they must be settled, not by crimination and hate, but by reference to that great principle of common right and common protection—the CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES; and if there shall unfortunately arise differences of opinion as to what is granted and what is denied by the constitution, the authority of the land, through the authorized courts of the nation, can alone make up and decide the final issue. The constitution and the law must, therefore, at all times and in all places become our rule of action.

Toleration of opinion, the freedom of speech

and of the press, the right of the people peaceably to assemble and petition the government for a redress of grievances, are among these specific constitutional personal rights, and cannot be abridged except as the abuse of these privileges is restrained by the laws of the land. Equally explicit are the rights of the States over their own territories, and interference with them becomes both a public abuse of power and an act of personal impotence. If all men in all sections of the country, could realize where their powers commence, and where they cease—if they could understand that they are no more responsible for other man's sins than they are secure in their own self-assumed virtues, all would be comparatively well.

There are many and vital questions upon which the American party can agree, and to these all other subjects should be subordinate. They are, in brief, condensed in the following spirit of our National Platform. We hold, for example, as cardinal maxims of public justice and private duty, to the following rule of faith and action:

1st. The Federal Union must be maintained.

2d. The reserved rights of the States must be respected.

3d. The decisions of the Supreme Court must be enforced.

4th. The union of Church and State must be prevented.

5th. The rights of conscience must be guaranteed.

6th. American interests must be promoted.

7th. An American nationality must be cherished.

8th. Sectional agitation must be terminated.

9th. Foreign paupers and criminals must be excluded.

10th. The naturalization laws must be amended.

11th. "Squatter Sovereignty" and alien suffrage must be repudiated.

12th. Americans must rule America.

There is nothing here not taught in the Constitution of the United States, and nothing here repugnant to the spirit and letter of that instrument of liberty and law. The provision of the Constitution which requires the President of the United States to be a native-born citizen—which requires the Vice President to possess the same qualifications with the President—which, in the foreign born imposes a nine years' residence, after naturalization, as qualification of a candidate for the United States Senate, and a residence of seven years, after naturalization, as a qualification for a Representative in Congress—which for the best reason of office, and the maintenance of an established religion, are all part and parcel of our faith and practice. So far from departing from any provision of the Constitution, we seek to restore a respect for its framers, and an entire and hearty obedience to its provisions. It is, above and beyond all other records of political creeds, the platform of the American party.

But we cannot shut our eyes to other issues which have been forced upon us by the Democratic party, which is not only not what it was in times past, but which seems to have outlived its consistency, its usefulness, and its virtues. It has different faces for different parts of the country, and different phases to illustrate its many creeds. It has involved the government in great difficulty, and now seeks secure in the future while this party is in power. Under Democratic Administrations there has been an open violation of law in the Territory of Utah. A social system which would have disgraced the darkest ages, utterly repugnant to civilization, reflecting the highest dishonor upon the government, a festering sore upon the political body, and every day growing from bad to worse, exists and has existed for four years past within the borders of our own government. We condemn this outrage upon morals and humanity, and desire to see the nuisance abated. We trace it, however, as one of the natural ills incident to that system of administration which seeks to fill the nation with criminals, paupers, and lunatics from the old world. We trace the great majority of wrongs in Utah, the act of treachery, the cases of arson, the multitudinous murders, the cruel barbarisms, the heathenish inhumanity, to that natural indifference to those who, serpent like, have crept into the bosom of the nation in order to sting and destroy it.

Other questions of great importance though of less magnitude also attract our attention. The public domain, secured by a common treasure and a common sacrifice of blood and labor, the common property of the nation is distributed with regard to the general ownership, and with a lavishness of appropriation which shows an utter indifference to the just claims and true wants of the American people.

Who can arrest these evils and restore the government to its ancient landmarks but the American party? Where else is there a sure hope of the union of the States with free expression of opinion which belongs to every citizen of the wealth of the Republic, and to every citizen in the Union?

We call then upon our countrymen all over the land to organize and act. Let them seek to give honor, strength, prosperity, and perpetuity to our glorious Union by making the love of country and of the whole country a passion and a principle.

The past in our nation is made glorious by the patriotism and heroism of our noble ancestry of Southern men of the stamp and character of him who led the great armies of the Revolution, and of those who were distinguished under the confederation and in the convention which framed the constitution. Northern men, too, of the stamp and character of the son of Massachusetts who nominated George Washington of Virginia to be General-in-Chief of the armies of the Republic, and like him received the sword of the leading British General on Southern soil at the instance of the forever-loved, Heaven-protected Father of our common country.

Living then in these great examples of the past—seeking to re-baptize the whole nation in the spirit of the great and good men who led the way to victory, and to independence, we, too, are hopeful and hearty of the great future.

We invoke the sympathy, the aid, the co-operation of all men, all over the land, who are with us and of us in principle and sentiment—and of all men too, who wish to reform those gross abuses in the State and nation which have resulted in so much personal wrong, and left a stain like a wound upon the fair frame of the Republic. Americans and friends of Americans, North and South, East and West, "Awake, arise, or be forever fallen."

ERASTUS BROOKS, of New York.
ANTHONY KENNEDY, of Maryland.
R. W. THOMPSON, of Indiana.
VESPAIAN ELLIS, of Washington, D. C.
WM. F. SWITZER, of Missouri.
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August 26, 1857—1y.

J. W. McCLUNG,
(Formerly of Kentucky)
Attorney at Law & Real Estate Broker,
3d Street, St. Paul, Minnesota.

WILL attend to all business confided to them in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and other courts which hold their sessions at Frankfort, Ky. One or both may always be found at their office, to give counsel or transact business. Frankfort, Jan. 6, 1853—by.

J. W. McCLUNG.

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SEPT. 9, 1857—1y.

FRANKLIN GORIN. A. M. GAZLAY.

GORIN & GAZLAY,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

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Messrs. JAR. TRACER & CO.; GARVIN, BEEL & CO.; McDONNELL, YATON & Co.; L. L. D. PARSONS; LOW & WHITNEY; JAR. E. BAKER, Esq.; HAYS, CRAIG & CO.; CARTER, MOSK & TRIGG; WILSON, STARNER & SMITH; CASSIDY & HOPKINS; CROD & WHITE; ABAT & HAYES; CROD & CO. [Aug. 17, 1857—1y.]

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March 4, 1857—1y.

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FRANKFORT, KY.

Office on St. Clair Street, with J. & W. L. Harlan.

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Hon. J. J. CRITTENDEN, of Frankfort, Ky.
Gov. L. W. POWELL, of Frankfort, Ky.
Hon. JAMES HARLAN, of Lexington, Ky.
TAYLOR, TURK & Co., Bankers, Lexington, Ky.
G. H. MOSSARAT & Co., Bankers, Louisville, Ky.
W. FANNIN, Louisville, Ky.
July 23, 1853—1y.GEORGE W. CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE removed to East side of St. Clair street, over the Telegraph Office. Will practice Law in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and adjoining counties. Dec. 7, 1856—1y.

JOHN RODMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office on St. Clair Street, next Door to Morse's Telegraph Office.

WILL practice in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and in Oldham, Henry, Trimble and Owen counties. Oct. 28, 1853.

MOREHEAD & BROWN,
Partners in the
PRACTICE OF LAW,
WILL attend to all business confided to them in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and other Courts which hold their sessions at Frankfort, Ky. One or both may always be found at their office, to give counsel or transact business. Frankfort, Jan. 6, 1853—by.

J. W. McCLUNG.

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B. & J. MONROE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

James Monroe will attend to the collection of claims in central Kentucky; also, to the investigation of titles to land in Kentucky, on behalf of non-residents and others. [April 9, 1856—1y.]

JOHN A. MONROE,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
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JAMES MONROE.

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ROBT. J. BRECKINRIDGE,
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LEXINGTON, KY.

OFFICE on Short-street between Limestone and Upperstreets. [May 23, 1856—1y.]

J. H. KINKEAD,
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GALLATIN, MISSOURI.

WILL practice in the Circuit and other Courts of Davis, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties. Office on stairs in the Gallatin San Office. May 6, 1857—1y.

THOMAS A. MARSHALL
HAVING removed to Frankfort and resumed the practice of Law, will attend punctually to such cases as may be entrusted to him in the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, and to such engagements as he may make in other Courts, and will also give his personal attention to such cases as may be entrusted to him in writing, upon cases stated in writing, or on records presented to him. He will promptly attend to all communications relating to the business above described, and may at all times except when absent on business, be found in Frankfort. March 30, 1857—1y.JOSHUA TEVIS,
Counselor and Attorney at Law,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

OFFICE—COURT-PLACE, NEAR SIXTH STREET. Residence—East Sixth, near Broadway. June 8, 1857—1y.

FRANK BEDFORD,
Attorney at Law,
VERSAILLES, KENTUCKY.

Dec. 1, 1856—1y.

T. N. LINDSEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Frankfort, Ky.

WILL practice Law in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and the adjoining counties. His Office is at his residence, near P. Switzer's entrance on Washington street. Frankfort, Feb. 28, 1856—1y.

S. D. MORRIS,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice in all the courts held in Frankfort, and in the adjoining counties. He will attend particularly to the collection of debts in any part of the State. All business confided to him will meet with prompt attention.

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MAIN STREET,
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

Jan. 30, 1857—1y.

BOOK BINDING.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1857.

The *Commonwealth*, after advocating for some time a continuance of specie payment on the part of the Kentucky banks, recommends an immediate suspension as the only hope of relief from existing evils in our monetary affairs.—*Lou. Journal*.

If our respected contemporary of the *Journal* will just make a slight alteration in the above paragraph by substituting the name of his own paper for that of the *Commonwealth*, he will have hit the nail exactly on the head, and, moreover, have given it a pretty hard kick. We never did advocate a continuance of specie payment by the Kentucky banks, although all of our articles were calculated and designed to inspire confidence in the minds of the people in the ability of the Kentucky banks to meet all their engagements, and to give an assurance to the people that the banks could and would redeem their notes when presented—and we did this in order to secure business men against the slanderous misrepresentations of the "assorting brokers," who, by discrediting the banks, were inducing the holders of Kentucky bank notes in other States to sell them at a discount. The fact is, that, until our last issue, we gave the banks no advice upon the subject, whether to suspend or not; and we did not meddle in the matter simply because we greatly doubted our ability and right to dictate to or advise the ablest financiers of the country upon the course to be pursued in such an important juncture.

But although we never contended for the continuance of specie payment on the part of the banks, nor yet advised a suspension, but until recently remained entirely silent upon the subject, we clearly set forth the truth, which must be apparent to every one, that the banks could not with safety loan out their notes as long as the "assorting brokers" continue to return those notes for redemption almost immediately after they were issued; and, therefore, we poured as much hot shot, grape, and canister, as we had in our magazine, into those pests in order to induce them, if possible, to cease their practices which were bringing ruin upon thousands, or, at any rate, to persuade the merchants and farmers not to deposit with them. Every one knew that an expansion by the banks was necessary in order to enable the commission merchants to move the grain and cotton of the country to a market, and most people thought and still think that there would be no relaxation of the existing stringency in financial affairs until the grain and cotton is moved; and it was perfectly apparent to us that the banks could not expand, make new loans, and renew old ones, and at the same time stand up under the run made upon them by the brokers. Hence we blamed the assorting houses and not the banks for the contraction and all the attendant evils. That that contraction has been the source of many of the evils under which the country groans is undoubtedly true, but it was unavoidable as long as the panic preyed upon the minds of the people and the brokers preyed upon the purses of the credulous and the vaults of the banks, and as long as the banks under these circumstances continued specie payment. We could not, under all the circumstances, blame the banks for refusing to loan out their notes again after they had once redeemed them, but, as long as they continued specie payment, thought them justifiable in placing those notes in the safe not to be again thrown out for the profit of the Shylocks of Third Street, Cincinnati. It was evident to us that the banks could not expand without a suspension, but that they must continue to contract, and we did not deem them culpable in so doing.

But it has become evident to us that an expansion is absolutely necessary in order to prevent a great depreciation in the values of property of every description, and in order to prevent whole communities from falling into the deplorable condition of bankrupts in fortune and in name; the banks cannot expand while the "assorting brokers" continue to run upon them, and there is no legal way to prevent these Shylocks from doing so as long as the banks continue specie payments, for such men are dead to all feeling of shame and remorse, they would willingly plunge the country into ruin and starve thousands of women and children in order to gratify the sordid cravings of their avaricious souls. Then, in order to get an expansion we must have a suspension, and we had much better have it at once, while the bank vaults are full of specie, than to wait for a month or two longer and then be compelled to suspend at last, when the specie shall have been taken from the banks and they shall be left without the power to resume at the appointed time for the other banks to recommence paying specie. If they do continue to hold out, the people will suffer greatly for want of an expansion, the most gloomy pictures which have been drawn in the imagination of croakers will become sad realities, the banks will be compelled to suspend at last when it may be too late to avert the catastrophe, and the delay will only work for the benefit of the Shylocks of Cincinnati. The banks might, perhaps, secure a little more fame by holding out, but this is not to be weighed against the good of the community, who almost unanimously desire an immediate suspension, accompanied by a reasonable expansion. This is our position now, and, as the *Journal* says, our arguments from the very beginning have "furnished cogent reasons for immediate suspension," and our contemporary and ourselves now more nearly agree than either of us have supposed.

But, if our memory does not play us a sorry trick, we remember that the *Journal* some weeks ago took a Cincinnati paper severely to task for endeavoring to force the banks of Kentucky into a suspension. In fact, it seems to us, that, until very recently, the *Journal* was much opposed to a suspension and evidently looked upon it as a course to be avoided. And it did really strike us that the *Journal* did not so much blame the New York banks for not having suspended sooner and then offered an expansion, as it did for not having expanded before suspension, and appeared to intimate that the banks were forced to finally suspend because they did not at first expand, without a suspension, instead of contracting. The *Journal's* argument was that the depositors became indignant at the New York banks for not having expanded, and consequently made a rush upon them and forced them into a suspension; and the *Journal*, so it seemed to us, warned our Kentucky banks against pursuing the course of the New York banks, lest their depositors, becoming enraged at them for not expanding, might treat them in the same manner. In fact we thought

from the tone which the *Journal* had once held, that the article from which we took an extract contained a demand that the banks should disregard their own interest and expand at once without suspension, and intimated that if they did not their depositors would compel them to suspend. And, taking this view of the *Journal's* article, we endeavored to demonstrate that which is admitted to be true, that the banks cannot expand and at the same time redeem their notes in specie one week after they are issued. But we may, after all, have misapprehended the purport of the *Journal's* remarks, and we may have been pursuing the same end all the time. However this may be, whether the *Journal* was wrong or not, most certain it is that it is now on the right track, and we agree with it that the first step towards a remedy for all the evils which threaten us is to stop the contraction by an immediate suspension of specie payments.

In the Lexington *Observer* of Wednesday, we find the following good report from the Northern Bank of Kentucky:

NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY,
LEXINGTON, Oct. 27, 1857.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this institution, held at their banking house this evening, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Board, the Northern Bank is now able to offer reasonable facilities for carrying to market the produce of the State, and will co-operate with the other banks in so doing.

Resolved, That this bank will increase their discounts for the above purpose to the amount of five per cent. on the whole capital prior to the 1st day of December next, and do recommend the remaining banks of the State to adopt a similar resolution.

Extract from the minutes
A. F. HAWKINS, Cashier.

This will doubtless be a great relief to the business men, but not near the amount which is necessary. If the Northern Bank of Kentucky can expand to the amount of 5 per cent. on its entire capital and continue specie payment, how far could it expand safely if specie payments were suspended? They must come to a suspension at last, or the country will be ruined.

IMPORTANT DECISION UPON A RAILROAD CASE.—Judge McLean delivered a long decision at Cincinnati, Ohio, on Monday, in the U. S. Circuit Court of Indiana, upon a motion to appoint a Receiver for the New Albany and Salem Railroad Company, in the case of Dow Williamson, Treasurer, &c., vs. the N. A. & S. R. Co. The Judge decided—1st. That a Receiver need not be appointed simply because there was a default in the payment of interest upon the bonds of the Company. The law abhors a forfeiture, and would never enforce one. 2d. The fact that the Company has paid all the net earnings (saving the annual surplus) to liquidate its floating debt, did not justify the Court in holding that this was a misapplication of the earnings, for, if that debt was contracted to finish the road, or to re-pay the track, then it was beneficial to the bondholders and all concerned. 3d. That the Court would not take the road out of the hands of the present managers, for it was apparent that they had managed the road with fidelity and integrity. The Court then made an order, directing that in future the net earnings of the road should be applied in equal proportions to the payment of the floating debt and the interest upon Bonds.

CARRYING DEADLY WEAPONS.—We agree with our contemporary of the *Baltimore Patriot*, that this evil and dangerous practice cannot be too strongly condemned. It is the fruitful source of outrage and murder. We have often heard judicious persons say that they refrained from carrying deadly weapons, even in self defense, because they could scarcely trust themselves in moments of extreme excitement. Frenzy, or extreme emotions might, in an unfortunate period, usurp reason, leading to the perpetration of acts that would cast a blight upon after life. Persons of ungovernable temper, or those under the influence of intoxicating liquor, carrying secret weapons, are apt not only to use them unaccountably, but fatally, without stopping to think, until too late, of the terrible consequences. As it is almost impossible for the police, or those in authority, to prevent this evil practice, we would give it advice to all order-loving citizens—to every one, without distinction of party—to resolve within themselves, that carrying deadly weapons is dangerous, contrary to law, and setting a bad example.

SALES OF CATTLE.—Several cows and calves, belonging to Mr. Richardson, were sold on the fair-grounds at Wytheville, Va., last week. A thorough-bred cow, Tully, and her calf were sold to Capt. Robert Raper for \$275. Two yearling heifers, Milkmaid and Maggie Lawton, were bought by Mr. Henry W. Richardson for \$255 each. Eighth of January, a four year old cow was knocked off at \$130. A thorough-bred calf, belonging to Mr. Alexander Matthews, was sold to Mr. Z. Johnston, of Rockbridge, for \$175.

POSTPONED.—The silly hot-heads who recently called a Northern Convention for the purpose of considering the expediency of dissolving the Union, have had their ardor somewhat cooled by the financial crisis.

They announce that "on account of the unavoidable absence of Wendell Phillips, and also in consequence of the financial pressure of the times," they have concluded to postpone the matter, "probably till Spring."

The Union, therefore, may be considered safe for a few months longer!

AFTER SECRETARY TOUCHEY.—The Washington *American* declares that it has the proof to establish the charges, whenever Secretary Toucey denies it, that he is interested in the contract to furnish paper for the Congressional printing, and has made great profits by furnishing paper of a quality inferior to the samples upon which the contract was made.

RATHER FOND OF IT.—Among the ladies of the Emperor of Morocco's seraglio are two French women who were taken prisoners by Abd-el Kader, and presented by him to the Emperor.—The French Government offered to ransom them some years ago, but they preferred to remain in the seraglio.

RETURNING EMIGRANTS.—The clipper-ship *Dreadnaught* sailed from New York on Saturday for Liverpool, with 340 passengers—the largest number ever taken in a sailing vessel from this country to Europe. Most of the Boston and New York packets now take out a goodly number of emigrants, who, alarmed at the hard times, return home.

The Cesarewitch Stakes.

A free handicap of 250 svs. each, 15 ft., with 200 added by the Jockey Club. Certain penalties. The second to receive 50 svs. out of the stakes. Cesarewitch Course (2 miles, 2 furlongs, 25 yards)—71 svs.

Mr. R. Ten Broeck's Prioresse, by Sovereign, 4 yrs, 6st 9lb (Tankesley) +
Captain Smith's El Hakim, by the Cure, 3 yrs, 6st 9lb (Little) +
Mr. Saxon's Queen Bess, by Alarm, 3 yrs, 4st 10lb (Grimshaw) +
Mr. Simpson's Fright, 3 yrs 6st 12lb (Plumly) +
The following also ran:—Fisherman, Warlock, Poodle, Saunterer, St. Giles, Rousi, Black T. m. m. Gunboat, Tasmania, Zig-zag, Emula, Cerpa, Odd Trick, The Poacher, Lawn, M. Jobler, Renown, Eloquence, Sluggard, Decercher, Illuminator, Barleur, Lima, The Dusty Miller, Martinet, Colt by Alarm—Plush, Rosati, J. m. bug, Morse, and Wild Horse.

Betting at starting: 4 to 1 agst Dobler, 8 to 1 agst El Hakim, 12 to 1 agst Rosati, 10 to 1 agst Lima, 10 to 1 agst Fright, 15 to 1 agst Plush, 20 to 1 agst Emulator, 20 to 1 agst Tasmania, 25 to 1 agst Martinet, 30 to 1 agst Queen Bess, 33 to 1 agst Fright, Zig-zag, and Fisherman, 40 to 1 agst Poodle, 50 to 1 agst Barleur, December, and Dusty Miller, 60 to 1 agst Eloquence and St. Giles, 100 to 1 agst agst Prioresse and Sluggard. The flag was dropped to a beautiful start. Dusty Miller bore his colors to the front, with Queen Bess, Cerpa, M. Jobler, and the Plush colt following nearly in the order named; Odd Trick, Fright, Emulator, Zig-zag, Warlock, Prioresse, and Poodle lying in the middle of the pack. These positions were unchanged until reaching the ditch, when Cerpa rushed to the front. Queen Bess being in close attendance upon her, with Odd Trick, Warlock and the Plush colt forming the next lot. At the bushes the pace began to tell, and Warlock and Poodle dropped back, and Cerpa resigned the lead to Queen Bess. As they descended the hill, Odd Trick, Emulator, and Zig-zag also disappeared from the front. On approaching the corral, Queen Bess, with El Hakim at her neck, still held a slight lead, with Prioresse running by herself on the far side, third—Fright, Zig-zag, Warlock, and Emulator showing in front of the pack.

One of the most exciting Cesarewitch finishes ever seen then ensued. Prioresse half way up the corral, seemed to be about coming in alone, but the tiny jockeys of El Hakim and Queen Bess made a determined set to, and the judge, unable to separate the first three, pronounced a dead heat with Prioresse, Queen Bess, and El Hakim. Fright was next, about a length and a half behind them, Zig-zag fifth, about a length and a half behind Fright, who was sixth, and Martinet seventh; Emulator and Saunterer headed the next lot that straggled in. In the extreme rear, pulled up, were St. Giles, Wild Honey, Poodle, Fisherman, Black Tommy, and the Poacher.

DECIDING HEAT.

Mr. R. Ten Broeck's Prioresse, by Sovereign (bred in America,) 4 years, 6st 9lb (Fordham.) +
Capt. Smith's El Hakim, 3 years, 6st 9lb (Bray.) +
Mr. Saxon's Queen Bess, 3 years, 4st 10lb (Grimshaw) +

Betting: 5 to 4 agst El Hakim; 2 to 1 agst Prioresse; 3 to 1 agst Queen Bess. The "heat" was run, after the last race, in a deepening twilight, which rendered it impossible to distinguish the colors of the riders at a distance. El Hakim was first off, but after going about fifty yards, Prioresse, overpowering Fordham, rushed to the front, and carried on the running to the ditch gap, where she was pulled back, and lay about three lengths to the rear, Queen Bess going on with the lead, closely attended by El Hakim. On coming down the bushes hill, Prioresse hung to the left, and a shout was raised of "the American's best!" but Fordham nipped the mare with his whip, and before reaching the foot of the hill she bore her colors in advance, and, quivering her opponents half way up the corral, won quietly by a length and a half, El Hakim beating Queen Bess by a head only for second place. A loud and prolonged cheer hailed the triumph of the American colors, and Mr. Ten Broeck was warmly congratulated upon the first victory achieved by him in England.

LATEST CAMBRIDGESHIRE BETTING.

11 to 1 agst Prioresse.
12 to 1 agst Queen Bess.
12 to 1 agst El Hakim.
15 to 1 agst Fright.
30 to 1 agst Saunterer.

The stake alone is worth \$10,000 to \$14,000, and it is said Mr. Ten Broeck won the bet, nearly a quarter of a million of dollars. Prioresse, it will be seen, occupies the proud position of first favorite for the Cambridgehire stakes, a prize worth about \$10,000. In his match with Babylon against Mr. Jackson's Saunterer, he paid forfeit to the owner of the latter.

THE TAYLOR AND DALTON HORSE RACE AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—The twenty-five mile trot between the celebrated Dalton and Taylor horses, which took place on Friday at Bridgeport, was won by the Dalton horse in 1 hour 32 minutes and 36 seconds. The Taylor horse broke badly during the race, and on the last home stretch ran by the other, coming in neck ahead. His running, however, disqualified him for taking the purse, and the judges decided in favor of "Broker." The two kept very near together during the whole race, and divided the half miles about equally. Their first half mile was made in 1:45, their last 1:43, while the least time was 1:39, and the longest 2:01. Mr. Dalton stopped his horse three times to rest but the other kept on the track from the start to the close.

IN A GOOD CONDITION.—The Treasury of Arkansas is now full to overflowing with gold and silver. Banks are failing, general ruin and distress are widespread through the country, but Arkansas feels it not. Her indebtedness on account of her old banks is being surely and rapidly paid off. On her own account Arkansas does not owe a dollar, while she has in her vaults, in gold and silver, more than enough to defray her expenses for two years without further taxation. Her indebtedness on account of the banks she has already paid off at least one-third—and paid it off, too, without the imposition of one cent of taxes.

DESTITUTION IN MINNESOTA.—A committee from Stearns county, headed by Mr. Tenvoord, late member of the Constitutional Convention, were in St. Paul on the 20th inst., to solicit contributions for the relief of persons in that county, who are on the verge of starvation. For the past two years the crops in Stearns have been totally destroyed by the grasshoppers. There is not a bushel of wheat or oats in the county, raised within its borders. Farmers, but two years since comparatively wealthy, are now suffering from a want of the necessities of life. Over two thousand people, it is estimated will require aid.

WE would call particular attention to McLean's notice in another column. We add the following from the St. Louis *Herald*, which speaks volumes in its favor. We say to all, give it a trial:

"We take especial pleasure in recommending McLean's celebrated Strengthening Cordial as an invaluable remedy for general debility and weakness. We have seen it tested in a circle under our own immediate observation, and can vouch for its efficacy and worth. It is an article which should be kept constantly in every family, as it is certainly an invaluable medicine. See the advertisement in another column."

MANUFACTORIES OF NEW ENGLAND.—The Lowell Courier.

From personal inquiries of the officers of the different companies, presents the following view of the present condition of the different manufacturing corporations in that city:

The Hamilton Manufacturing Company are running 13,000 out of 45,000 spindles, and run but five days in each week. The Print Works are in full operation, but run only five days. On the Appleton two thirds of the works are in operation, but they run only five days per week.

The Lawrence have stopped 650 out of 1,820 looms and expect to stop 125 more within a short time. They are now running six days, but expect soon to stop one day per week. Notice has been given that there would be a reduction in the price of labor, but the per cent. has not been fixed upon. The looms stopped on this corporation were those on which heavy cloths were made, so that the reduction in the number of pounds manufactured is nearly one-half.

On the Suffolk one half of the works are stopped and the others run six days per week. They have not reduced the price of labor, but expect to very soon.

The whole number of looms on the Tremont is 760, of which they have stopped 374. They have received notice that the wages will be reduced 12½ per cent., commencing on the November payment.

On the Merrimack, one mill, in which sheetings have been made, is stopped. All the other works are running six days per week. They have reduced the price of labor, but the reduction is not the same on all the work. It is from 10 to 16 per cent., and will take effect in November.

All the mills on the Boott are stopped, and we could not learn when they are to start again.

On the Massachusetts 350 out of 1,287 looms are stopped, and the others are running but four days per week.

The statement made by us last Monday, that the Directors of the Massachusetts Corporation had voted to stop, was not correct.

On the Prescott, 163 out of 671 looms are stopped, and the others are running but four days per week.

The Middlesex Company, we are authorized to make no statement, except that they have not yet decided what they shall do.

The Lowell Company have stopped all their cotton works. Something more than three-fourths of the works in the carpet department are running five days in a week.

This company has also given notice that the wages will be reduced. The reduction is not uniform, but varies on different kinds of work.

From the London Times's City Article, Oct. 13.

The Bank of England have to-day raised their rate of discount from 6 per cent., which was adopted on Thursday last, to 7 per cent.

This measure was fully anticipated, and, from the extent of the applications to day, it is doubtful if a further movement will not immediately be found necessary. The amount of bullion withdrawn has been £2,000,000, but it is asserted that £4,000,000 will be dispatched to New York and Boston by the Baltic and Canada on Wednesday and Saturday next, and, as the Indian exchange shows an adverse alteration of 1½ per cent. at Bombay and 2 per cent. at Calcutta, it is also anticipated that the shipments in that direction by the overland mail of the 20th will be larger than was at one time thought probable.

On these prospects a fresh advance can scarcely be avoided, and perhaps we may again see the rate of 8 per cent., the highest point it has ever reached during modern experience, and at which it stood in October, 1847. In proportion, however, to the suddenness of the pressure will be the rapidity of the ultimate reaction, and, as on that occasion the rate within a year afterward went back to 3 per cent., there will in the present case be reason to look for an extraordinary turn of the tide as soon as the immediate difficulty shall have been completely met. Notwithstanding the tempting rates of exchange at New York and Calcutta, the transmission of specie thither under existing circumstances must be a hazardous speculation, since the question in each instance is not what may be apparent profit, judging from the present advices, but what will have been the course of the markets in the interval before the operation can be carried out.

In America the arrears now due to England and the Continent are enormous, and are accumulating every week, and the moment the panic subsides and the influence of the fortnight gold arrivals from California again begins to be felt, the scarcity of bills upon us may be as remarkable as their present abundance. In India, likewise, the falling off in the shipments of produce, and the demand upon the Government for payments to English steam companies for the transport of troops, must exercise a strong effect in restoring more favorable conditions. There is, consequently, nothing to excite apprehensions that the disturbance will be protracted.

The discount houses have increased their rates of allowance to 6 per cent. for money at call, and 6½ per cent. for deposit with short notice, being at the present rate ¾ per cent. The national discount company have notified that their terms are respectively 6½ and 6½ per cent. The rate of the joint-stock banks for deposits will be 6 per cent.

From all parts of the continent there are accounts of increasing pressure, and at Frankfurt, Berlin, Vienna, and Turin, the banks will discount only short paper, and that in certain limited amounts for the several purposes.

The reports of the trade of the manufacturing towns during the past week show considerably dullness, in consequence of the increase in the rates of discount and the losses from American failures. At Manchester business has also been again affected by the stoppage of several silk houses. Birmingham is stated thus far to have escaped very well the effects of the New York crisis. Bradford, it is feared, has suffered to some extent, and at all points the cessation of orders from the United States is likely to cause inactivity during the next few months.

THE following is a comparative statement of the value of certain exports from New York from the commencement of the year to Oct. 22:

	1856.	1857.	Increase.
Cotton.	\$4,321,301	\$2,533,973	\$1,787,328
Wool.	1,094,456	5,655,375	4,560,919
Corn Meal.	23,477	192,431	168,954
Wheat.	9,745,096	3,374,977	6,370,119
Corn.	2,336,146	1,461,269	874,877
Beef.	946,159	737,176	208,983
Pork.	2,000,076	984,633	1,015,443
Total.	\$36,041,058	\$20,822,946	\$15,218,112
Decrease as compared with 1856.			\$15,218,112

The above is a striking illustration of the effect of high prices in the European markets. In quantity, the falling off was much larger, as prices of breadstuffs and provisions ruled much higher this year than last.

BRATMAN, THE POST-OFFICE ROBBER.—Although Brayman plead guilty in the U. S. Court at Chicago, on Monday, sentence was deferred, for the following reasons, given by the *Tribune* of that city:

"It is the intention of his counsel to move an arrest of sentence on the ground of insanity. It is intended to be shown that the prisoner has a monomania for small pilfering. Evidence will be adduced to establish his blameless character in all the relations of life except in respect of one infirmity—that of taking small sums of money belonging to others, without motive. It will be shown that he has executed various important trusts with scrupulous honesty, and probably instances of petty theft will be adduced other than that mentioned in the indictment to establish a defect in the mental constitution of the prisoner. It will be remembered that the defense of Huntington, the New York forger, was based on a presumed aberration of this sort.

Mr. Ten Broeck is in luck. Belle, one of his horses, has won another race at Newmarket. We give a full account of the race of Prioresse, on the same course.

Items by Telegraph.

St. Louis, Oct. 28.

At a Democratic meeting held at Leocompton, K. T., on the 20th, resolutions were adopted strongly condemnatory of the action of Walker and Stanton in rejecting the returns from Oxford precinct, Johnson county. The course of the Governor and Secretary is characterized as high-handed and illegal and a usurpation of power belonging only to the Legislature.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 28.

Notwithstanding the postponement of the Disunion Convention, over one hundred delegates from nine or ten States met and organized to-day. Marius Robinson, of Ohio, was chosen President, and a Vice President was selected from each of the free States. Business committees were appointed. Addresses were delivered by Parker, of Pittsburg, Abbey, Kelley, Foster, and others. Resolutions were passed strongly condemning the action of the committee of arrangements in postponing the convention. The convention will continue in session to-day and to-morrow.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.

Returns from Minnesota are contradictory. Information received this morning says that Ramsey is elected by twelve majority, but it is impossible to decide who is elected until we receive the official vote. The Democrats have a majority in the House of eight, and in the Senate five.

NEW CONSTITUTION OF OREGON.—The new constitution of Oregon bids fair to contain some curious features. One of these, prepared at the last dates, in the convention, was to abolish the grand jury system, on account of its expense and inquisitorial character, and substitute therefor the result of examinations before justices of the peace. Another is to make the Governor ex-officio treasurer of the State, to have no Lieutenant Governor, and to make the Secretary of State Governor pro tem, in case of the death of the Executive. A third novelty is the limitation of the number of the State Senate to fifteen, and of the Assembly to thirty, with biennial sessions. A fourth is the viva voce system of voting at all public elections. This has been done all along Oregon, and is the Old English plan, adopted thence into Virginia, and from Virginia carried westward through Kentucky and Missouri to Oregon. The voting is done in the same way in Kansas. There are some other interesting features which may be briefly stated thus: Judges of courts are rendered ineligible to any office other than a judicial one during the terms for which they may have been elected, and for one year thereafter; towns and cities are prohibited from contracting debts for any purpose whatever; banking charters are absolutely prohibited, so that the business of incorporate banking will not be recognized.

It was computed in England that the Persia would bring to the United States on her next trip £400,000—nearly \$2,000,000.

The tax to be paid this year by New York amounts to \$15,603,748; a pretty good sum, considering the hard times.

A BAD FELLOW CAGED.—Yesterday, an officer from Christian county, Ky., passed through here on his way to Frankfort, having in custody one P. Domestus, a sort of Mexican, who was convicted to the penitentiary four years for horse stealing. On his arrival at the institution at Frankfort, he was immediately set to work picking hemp. He is said to be a very sharp fellow, as well as a great rogue, and had nearly succeeded in breaking jail and giving leg bail for his term of service.—*Lou. Courier*.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Great Attraction.

Mrs. F. T. Lyons has just received and opened a very large and splendid lot of MILLINERY GOODS. Give her a call.
Oct. 23, 1857—f.

We are authorized to announce E. H. TOLE, of Frankfort, as a candidate for Sergeant-at-Arms to the Lower House of the next General Assembly of Kentucky. [Oct.—23te.

We are authorized to announce Mr. L. P. LITTLE, as a candidate for the office of Assistant Clerk of the Senate at the next session of the Legislature. [Oct. 19—te.

We are requested to announce Major M. D. WEST, as a candidate for State Librarian.

We are authorized to announce CHARLES E. NOURSE, a candidate for Assistant Clerk of the Senate. [Sept. 11—f.

We are authorized to announce Mr. I. T. CAVINS as a candidate for Doorkeeper of the Senate at the next Session of the Legislature.

We are authorized to announce Dr. J. RUSSELL HAWKINS as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the next Senate.

We are authorized to announce Jno. W. PUEVET as a candidate for Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate of Kentucky at the next session of the Legislature.

We are authorized to announce Edward Hensley as a candidate for Assistant Clerk of the Senate of the next General Assembly. Sept. 7—f.

New Goods.

R. Runyan, at Baker & Runyan's old stand, is now receiving a large stock of FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, SHOES, QUEENS-WARE, &c., &c., all of which he will sell LOW FOR CASH, or on credit, till last of Jan. next. He will sell his goods as low as the lowest. Please give him a call.

Sept. 2, 1857—f.

Youghiogheny Coal.

13,000 BUSHELLS, just received and for sale by
July 1,—f. R. C. STEELE & CO.

Special Notice.

We are requested to state that Rev. CADWALLADER LEWIS will preach regularly at the Buck Run Church on the Sabbath after the 1st Saturday in each month.
June 8, 1857—f.

NOTICE.

WE are now receiving and opening new stock of
Boots, Shoes, Books & Stationery,
And the latest style of
MEN AND BOYS HATS,
Which we offer for sale as low as they can be bought in any retail market.

We return our thanks to all our patrons for past favors and would be pleased to see them at our old stand.
July 32, 1857—f. MORRIS & HAMPTON.

Blank Negotiable Notes.

BLANK NEGOTIABLE NOTES which can be used for any Bank in Kentucky. For sale at this Office.
July 24th, 1857.

WM. H. GRAY. JAS. M. TODD

GRAY & TODD,
CONFECTIONERS AND DEALERS IN
FINE GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,
Fine Teas, Spices, Fruits, &c.,
English and American Sauces and Pickles, Havana
Cigars, Foreign and American Sweet Meats, &c.
—ALSO—
PURE OLD WINES, BRANDIES, &c., &c.
OLD STAND, CORNER MAIN AND LEWIS STREETS.
FRANKFORT, KY.

CIGARS! CIGARS!!
WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED, AND NOW OPEN-
ing, the largest and finest assortment of
CIGARS

We have ever had, consisting of the following brands:
6,000 "Ligues," 10,000 Clinto Del Orion,
4,000 Betimilla, 13,000 Jno. Butt,
4,000 Rio Hondo, 5,000 Salvadora Londres,
4,000 Crelpo, 2,000 La Lovely Regalias,
3,000 La Fuego, 1,000 La Atalla,
4,000 Homoguelia, 1,000 Habana Y Barojab,
2,000 Ertles, 5,000 Eugenio,
2,000 Papi de Olevia, 1,000 La Sultana,
2,000 Regina, 3,000 Pride of the South,
2,000 Cierro, 5,000 Eureka,
2,000 La Perla de las An- 2,000 Antonio Garcia,
tillas.
Which we will sell cheap for cash or to prompt customers at the usual time.
Oct. 16, 1857. GRAY & TODD.

TOBACCO! TOBACCO!!
WE ARE JUST IN RECEIPT OF A LOT OF FINE
CHEWING TOBACCO, viz:

5 boxes Star of Richmond;
3 boxes Damascus Blades;
5 boxes Henry Clay;
2 boxes Old Hickory;
2 boxes Dudley's;
6 boxes Natural Leaf;
15 boxes Various Brands;
4 boxes Smoking Seafarlier Tobacco;
2 packages Smoking Tobacco;
2 gross Smoking Tobacco in papers.
Oct. 16, 1857. GRAY & TODD.

INSURANCE CAPITAL ENLARGED.

THE HARTFORD COMPANY.

Incorporated 1819. Charter Perpetual.

CASH CAPITAL, \$1,000,000

RESERVE FUND, \$1,000,000

SURPLUS, \$422,162.11

WITH THE PREROGATIVE OF 35 YEARS' SUCCESS AND EXPERIENCE.

DIRECTORS:

T. L. BRACE, JR., President.
 E. G. RIPLEY, Vice President.
 J. B. BENNETT, Gen'l Agent.

INSURANCE AGAINST THE DANGERS OF FIRE, AND PERILS OF INLAND NAVIGATION.

AT AS LIBERAL RATES AND RATES AS RISKS ASSUMED PERMIT OF FOR SOLVENCY AND FAIR PROFIT.

ESPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO Insurance of Dwellings, Farm Property, Out-Buildings and Contents.

Such insured for periods of 3 to 5 years on the most favorable terms.

Losses Equitably Adjusted and Promptly Paid.

LOSSES PAID, \$10,437,312.84.

If wealth, with a steady and prompt attention to a legitimate insurance business, and the execution of contracts in good faith, have induced with the public in selecting their underwriters, we refer them to the quality of our claims to their patronage, to records of past services, rendering their continuance with increasing ability and facilities in future.

CHOICE FIRST CLASS INDEMNITY MAY BE EFFECTED WITHOUT DELAY, WITH THIS WELL-KNOWN AND ABLE CORPORATION, THROUGH

H. WINGATE, Agent.

Oct. 15, 1857—3m.

NON-RESIDENTS' LANDS, FOR FORFEITURE.

The following lands will be forfeited to the State of Kentucky, on the 10th day of February, 1858, if the taxes, interest and cost due thereon is not paid on or before the date aforesaid, viz:

No. 499—Benson Swearingen, (part of 680 acres) 243 acres, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$2.02.

No. 498—Wm. Robertson, 666½ acres, Christian county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$2.73.

No. 501—Wm. Robertson, 166½ acres, Christian county, Tridewater, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.17.

No. 578—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 579—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 580—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

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May 12th, 1857—wly.

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Proclamation by the Governor.

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AMOUNT OF LIABILITIES, 53,677.68

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Aug. 14, 1857.

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Frankfort, Ky., Aug. 17, 1854.

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May 12th, 1857—wly.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA

A Benevolent Institution, established by special endorsement for the relief of the sick and distressed, of all persons afflicted with Sexual Diseases, such as GONORRHOEA, SEMINAL WEAKNESS, IMPOTENCE, GONORRHOEA, GLEET, STYLLIS, the Vice of GONORRHOEA, SELF-ABUSE, &c., &c.

The HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a CHARITABLE ACT worthy of their name, to open a Dispensary for the treatment of such diseases, in their own form, and to give MEDICAL ADVICE GRATIS, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.) and in cases of extreme poverty, to FURNISH MEDICINE FREE OF CHARGE. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most complete and successful treatment of such diseases, in their own form, and to give MEDICAL ADVICE GRATIS, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.) and in cases of extreme poverty, to FURNISH MEDICINE FREE OF CHARGE.

Proclamation by the Governor.

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that J. J. HENSON, WILEY HENSON, JAMES HENSON, JAMES MAUPIN and WILLIAM GOODIN did, on the 1st of Sept. 1857 in the county of Marshall, kill and maimed John Henson, and have fled from justice, and have been indicted for the same, and have been committed to the Jail of Marshall county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed, at Frankfort, this 10th day of September, A. D. 1857, and in the sixty-sixth year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred Dollars for the apprehension and delivery of said J. J. Henson to the Jail of Mercer county within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed, at Frankfort, this 9th day of Sept. A. D. 1857, and in the 66th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred Dollars for the apprehension and delivery of said J. J. Henson to the Jail of Mercer county within one year from the date hereof.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$200 REWARD.

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